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Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party

Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Japan Socialist Party Delegation

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 18 the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Kanji Kawasaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the International Department of the Party, and member of the delegation Shozo Sugiyama, Vice-Director of the International Section of the Central Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Japan Socialist Party Delegation

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, arranged on April 18 a luncheon in honour of the Japan Socialist Party delegation which was on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation Kanji Kawasaki, Member of the CEC of the JSP and Director of the International Department of the Party, and member of the delegation Shozo Sugiyama, Vice-Director of the International Section of the Central Headquarters of the JSP.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi

Shahanshah of Iran

Teheran

Deeply pleased with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Shahanshah of Iran at ambassadorial level, I offer friendly greetings to Your Majesty.

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Iran is of important significance in developing the friendly relations between our two countries onto a new higher stage.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further expanded and developed in future in various fields in conformity with the aspirations and interests of the two peoples, I sincerely wish Your Majesty and your people great successes in the work for the prosperity and progress of your country.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 21, 1973

Joint Communique Issued on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Iran

A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran was made public in Teheran on April 15.

The joint communique was signed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of the DPRK, and by Abbas Ali Khalatbari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Empire of Iran.

It said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Empire of Iran, out of common desire to develop the friendly relations between the two countries, reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging ambassadors.

Historic Speech of Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held in Welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Produces Great International Repercussions

News Agencies and Newspapers of Many Countries Give Wide Publicity to the Leader's Speech

In China

The April 18 issue of the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** devoted one whole page to introducing the full text of our leader's speech under the headline "Speech of President Kim Il Sung at the Pyongyang Mass Meeting Welcoming Samdech Sihanouk."

On the same day, the Chinese paper **Kwangming Ribao** printed the gist of the speech of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, the Hsinhua News Agency reported the full text of our leader's speech on the 17th.

In Japan

The Jiji Press splashed the speech of President Kim Il Sung. It quoted the following words of the leader about the question of Korea's reunification:

"The United States has hampered the dialogue between north and south Korea from its very start and constantly stimulated the south Korean authorities not to peace and national unity but to the military confrontation with us."

"We sternly warn that if the untenable acts of the U.S. authorities cause the temporarily relaxed tension to get exacerbated again in our country and the bellicose elements of south Korea to start the fight again, the U.S. authorities should be held fully responsible for all that."

"The United States must stop its aggressive acts against Cambodia at once and the Cambodian question must under all circumstances be solved on the basis of the 5-point statement of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I solemnly declare once again internally and externally that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, give active support, material and moral, to the just liberation struggle of the Cambodian people."

On the 17th Japanese papers paid great attention to the fact that on the question of national reunification the leader held in his speech that an extensive political consultative meeting be convened with the attendance of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south.

In Britain and France

News agencies of these countries also widely reported on the speech of the leader. On the 17th the Reuter News Agency, introducing the contents of Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech, cited the passage **"As it is losing its bases for aggression in Asia one after another, the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a 'testing ground for the Nixon doctrine.'"**

Then it conveyed the words of our leader **"The United States has hampered the dialogue between north and south Korea from its very start and constantly stimulated the south Korean authorities not to peace and national unity but to the military confrontation with us."** It noted that he stressed that the United States must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

It recalled that, speaking of the Indochinese situation, President Kim Il Sung pointed out that **"In an effort to save the Lon Nol puppet clique from destruction, the U.S. imperialists persisted in their manoeuvres to expand their intervention and aggressive war, intensifying barbarous bombings on the liberated zone of Cambodia with the mobilization of large numbers of airplanes and have at last thrown the South Vietnamese puppet troops into the territory of Cambodia."** It quoted the passage from the leader's speech **"The U.S. authorities, in open contravention of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, are not only egging the Thieu clique on to keep the state of war and continuously pursuing their neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam but also driving the South Vietnamese puppet troops again to the invasion of Cambodia. In Laos, too, they are encouraging the reactionaries with military support to break the peace agreement and meddling in the domestic affairs of Laos."**

It transmitted the remarks of Comrade Kim Il Sung **"The Korean people resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for their criminal intrigues in violating the peace agreements in Viet Nam and Laos and expanding the war of aggression in Cambodia, and demand that they take their crooked hands of intervention and aggression off Indochina at the earliest date."** It also conveyed his words **"Availing myself of this opportunity, I solemnly declare once again internally and externally that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, give active support, material and moral, to the just liberation struggle of the Cambodian people."**

On the 18th the contents of the speech of the leader were introduced by the Agence France Presse, too.

It laid emphasis on the fact that our leader maintained that the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the present work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to extend its scope or a political consultative meeting be called with the attendance of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

It informed that the leader extended warmest militant greetings to the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia and all the patriotic Cambodian people who are performing brilliant feats in the heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their stooges. It added that he insisted that the U.S. imperialists should take their crooked hands of intervention and aggression off Indochina at the earliest date.

Then it quoted the words of President Kim Il Sung **"As it is losing its bases for aggression in Asia one after another, the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a 'testing ground for the Nixon doctrine.'"**

EDITORIAL

Important Guideline for Repulsing Foreign Forces and Promoting Korea's Independent Peaceful Reunification

On April 16, our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech of historic significance in the Korean people's cause of national reunification and in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the revolutionary people in the world. He made it at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, who was on a state visit to our country.

In his speech, he congratulated the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples on their brilliant victories in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and exposed the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war expansion. He also extended active support and gave great encouragement to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Cambodia and other Indochinese countries and peoples in other parts of the world.

In particular, he advanced another important policy which would bring a new phase in accelerating the north-south dialogue and independent peaceful reunification. He had delivered a historic speech on August 6, 1971 to open a north-south dialogue and his suggestion as to the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—had led to the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement.

In his recent speech our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the way to put an end to the U.S. imperialist intervention in our internal affairs, the basic obstacle to the north-south dialogue and national reunification, and hastened the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As it is losing its bases for aggression in Asia one after another, the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a 'testing ground for the Nixon doctrine.'

"Owing to such manoeuvrings of the U.S. authorities, the dialogue arranged for the first time between north and south Korea which had long been in a state of freeze is not making proper progress now and the tension is still persisting in our country."

The U.S. imperialists, now being mauled and forced out of Indochina and other parts of Asia, manoeuvre to easily realize their aggressive ambition by "making the Asians fight among themselves" and "making the Koreans fight among themselves" in line with the notorious "Nixon doctrine" for aggression. At the same time, they try to keep hold on south Korea as an important stronghold for their Asian aggression, create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the split of our country.

It is for this criminal purpose that they keep south Korea under their occupation even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement and, moreover, strengthen their military support to the south Korean authorities and egg them on to "use force for a showdown" with us. Worse still, they deliberately key up the tension by staging one war exercise after another for offensive operation, taking us as a supposed enemy, and by committing military provocations against us without letup.

The south Korean authorities promised to strive for unity and collaboration with us for early independent peaceful reunification. But, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they advocate, behind the scenes, the "dialogue-accompanied confrontation," "competition" and "dialogue-accompanied co-existence" and step up war preparations to acquire "preponderance of strength" in the "confrontation" with us. They have turned down our proposals for easing the tension and terminating the state of military confrontation for improved north-south relations and creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust. They have also refused our proposals for effecting many-sided collaboration with us in all fields of politics, military affairs, economy, culture and diplomacy. Now they openly state that they will discuss the reunification problem only in the "1980's."

Due to the double-dealing and delaying tactics they are employing at the dictates of U.S. imperialism, the north-south dialogue is now at a stalemate.

All the facts furnish a definite proof that the U.S. imperialists are none other than the prime mover and the chief obstructionist who hinders the progress of the north-south dialogue and Korea's reunification.

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held some time ago discussed the problem of terminating the foreign intervention in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting the independent peaceful reunification of the country and put forward a reasonable policy and demand for taking the helmet of the "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in south Korea, forcing it out of there and dissolving the "UNCURK." These have been evoking great repercussions among governments, parliaments, public circles and broad masses in many countries of the world and receiving their full support and approval.

There is no reason or excuse for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to keep south Korea under their occupation and meddle in the internal affairs of our country.

They allege that they stay on in south Korea to "protect" it from the "threat of southward invasion." Such an allegation is utterly absurd. We have already made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south." What is more, the recent SPA session made a new overture that we would reduce our armed forces to 200,000 or less of our own accord if only the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops pull out of south Korea. This tells that their excuse is groundless.

Our people have a long history and live in one and the same territory as a homogeneous nation. They do not want the division of their country into two parts. They resolutely reject and oppose any attempt to bar national reunification and create "two Koreas."

If the U.S. authorities truly desire a peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should completely terminate their intervention in our internal affairs, withdraw their aggressor troops from south Korea immediately and have the "UNCURK" dissolved at once.

If the U.S. authorities keep interfering in our internal affairs in disregard of our repeated reasonable claims and strong demands and, because of this, the tension in our country is worsened and the bellicose elements in south Korea unleash another war in Korea, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed in his speech the way to repulse the foreign forces by the joint efforts of all the patriotic democratic forces in north and south Korea and win the historic cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has declared:

"What we would like to appeal once again today to the south Korean authorities on this rostrum is that they should honestly observe the July 4 joint statement and strive to promote mutual understanding between the two sides and, especially, remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and stop arms race and thereby ease tension, create the atmosphere of mutual trust and accelerate collaboration and unity and, further, achieve reunification at the earliest possible date."

The "dialogue-accompanied confrontation," "competition" and "dialogue-accompanied co-existence," as advocated in south Korea, have nothing to do with national reunification. They are aimed at perpetuating the split and igniting a fratricidal war.

As for co-existence, it is a matter to be raised between countries and nations with differing social systems. If it is applied to a single nation, it will only lead to the perpetuation of its division.

If the south Korean authorities truly hope for national reunification, they should not seek the "dialogue-accompanied confrontation," "dialogue-accompanied competition" and "dialogue-accompanied co-existence," but strive for the dialogue-accompanied unity, dialogue-accompanied collaboration and the reunification through dialogue.

In order to attain the unity between the north and the south and effect collaboration for the acceleration of independent peaceful reunification, the five-point proposal—the discontinuance of the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive, the withdrawal of all the foreign troops, the reduction of army strength and armament, the cessation of introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement—which we have already made as a measure for the removal of the military confrontation between the north and the south, should be carried into practice at an early date and many-sided cooperation be effected between the two parts in all domains of politics, military affairs, economy, culture and diplomacy.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in his speech a new policy for extending the scope of the north-south dialogue so that the patriotic personages of all walks of life in the north and the south may sit together to exchange their wide-range views and fully promote mutual understanding for the solution of the reunification problem.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has stated:

"We hold that the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the present work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to extend its scope or a political consultative meeting be convened with the attendance of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission."

National reunification is a matter affecting the destiny of the whole nation. It is not a work con-

(Continued on Page 2)

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (13)

To Unite Broad Masses of People and Lead Them to Victory

A series of materials on display in halls No. 17 and No. 18 of the museum show the fact that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded and strengthened the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) and pushed forward the preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party with greater energy, relying on the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

Seeing the data I was deeply moved by the sagacious guidance of the leader in rallying the broad masses of people and arousing them to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

What drew my attention first when I entered hall No. 17 was a letter personally written by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and sent to the patriots in the homeland in November 1936.

The letter reads:

To: the patriots in the homeland who love the country and fight against Japanese imperialism

Comrades fighting in the homeland against the villainous enemy, Japanese imperialism!

To restore the fatherland we are fighting in arms against the Japanese and Manchoukuoan army and police in the wilderness of Manchuria.

We sincerely hope we will conduct the struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland in firm unity with you and pooling all strength.

I send our representative directly to you. I want you to meet him and exchange views frankly.

Yours respectfully
Kim Il Sung

At that time the leader advanced to the border areas along the Amnok-gang River. Commanding battles that continued almost every day, he had a thorough grasp on the actual conditions of the revolutionary movement afoot at home and sent political workers into the homeland with the letter to give guidance in the movement.

The curator explained to me that whenever he dispatched political workers the leader taught them in detail the orientation and method of activity so that they could do well the work of expanding the lower organizations of the ARF and the work of stepping up the preparations for the building of a Korean Communist Party.

Hearing the explanation, I realized clearly that the letter sent by the leader and the activities of the political workers who were dispatched after receiving his instructions gave great strength and courage to the patriots in the homeland and rapidly promoted their revolutionary struggle.

A proof of it is furnished by various exhibits related with the activities of the political workers and the expansion of the ARF organizations in Hyesan and Sinuiju and other places of North and South Hamgyong Provinces and North and South Pyongan Provinces, in the eastern coastal areas and in the Seoul district during the period from the close of 1936 till the summer of 1937.

On the activities of the political workers sent by the leader, a secret document of Japanese imperialism on show in the museum points out as follows:

"In the period following December 1936 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army operating with Changpai county in Chientao Province as the base dispatched many political workers to Changpai county and different parts of Korea, especially, to Hungnam and other places which were of greater military importance in view of the prevailing situation and formed such mass organizations as the 'Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland,' the 'National Liberation Union of Korea' and the 'Anti-Japanese Association' to achieve the unity of the anti-Japanese popular front. On the other hand, it selected fine elements from among the members of these organizations and built Party cells and strove to organize the production guerillas who would play the role of avant-garde for armed uprising and rear harassment in case of emergency." (The 14th issue of the "Thought Bulletin," published by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Justice in March 1938, p. 53.)

Political workers unfolded a heroic struggle in defiance of the strict cordon of the enemy to implement the teaching of the leader. Full of admiration for their activities, I proceeded to the next hall.

In the hall I saw various materials illustrating the fact that the leader energetically pushed ahead with the preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party on a nation-wide scale.

Taking a look at the historic mementos associated with the formation of the Communist Party groups at home, I distinctly understood the vitality of the line of Party construction set forth by him.

Holding fast to the stand of *Juche*, the leader organized and guided the struggle for Party founding independently and in conformity with the specific reality of our country. As a result, a solid organizational and ideological foundation was laid for building the Party.

Also visible in the museum are the classic works of the leader "What Is the Communist Party?" and "How to Organize the Anti-Japanese Movement of Broad Masses in Korea?" Seeing them I again marvelled at his unremitting efforts made in preparing for the founding of the Party and in expanding the network of the ARF organizations.

As I made a round of the hall, I came to know more about the historic roots of the Workers' Party of Korea which has strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious Party as we see today.

I felt my heart aglow with a boundless pride as I made my way to the next hall.

Hong Rae Hui

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a Revolutionary Fighter Who Remained Boundlessly Faithful to the Leader

I paused before a picture in humble reverence.

It vividly shows an indomitable woman fighter. She stands firm against the enemy with a heavy burden on her back and a pistol in her hand guarding the Women's Association members at the end of the column as they march into a snow-covered deep forest of Mt. Paekdu-san.

She is Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a revolutionary soldier who was boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The data on show in hall No. 17 gave me a good understanding of the activities conducted by Comrade Kim Jong Suk to expand and strengthen the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the Mt. Paekdu-san base and in the enemy-controlled areas.

She was always brave and self-sacrificing in discharging her revolutionary duties. She was modest, polite and courteous among the people.

That is why the Women's Association members, guerillas and all other people respected and loved her so much, calling her "the leader of our branch" and "our Jong Suk."

Laid on a display-stand was an iron pot used by Comrade Kim Jong Suk.

Gazing at the pot, I recalled an unforgettable story about it.

Once it happened. When she was boiling mushroom-mixed gruel, the enemy's "punitive force" appeared all of a sudden. In an instant, she made a head-pad with twigs and, carrying the hot pot on her head, rushed up the hill through the snow, braving a hail of bullets. When she reached the hilltop, she found that she got burnt on her head, the skin swollen.

But, heedless of the burn, she served the gruel to the guerillas. With bowls of gruel in hand, her comrades-in-arms were moved to tears of gratitude.

During the "Arduous March" that lasted for more than 100 days beginning December 1938, she carried the heavy pot with her at all times to boil water and prepare meals for her comrades, the guerilla fighters.

Upon instructions from the leader, Comrade Kim Jong Suk went to Changpai county as a political worker and carried out the work of forming the Women's Association and rallying the masses around it.

On this a confidential document of Japanese imperialism on show in the museum points out:

"Given instructions to band together women and form the women's department of the ARF, Kim Jong Suk...went to Taochuenli, Shihsantaokou in Changpai county. She made efforts to unite the women keeping in touch with Kim Jae Su... and organized a branch of the women's department." ("The report on the Hyesan incident presented by the South Hamgyong Provincial Police Department")

In defiance of the enemy's constant surveillance, she equipped the women with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader, enlisted them in the Women's Association and aroused them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys.

She always took the lead in performing difficult tasks and surmounted dangers in person. Her lofty revolutionary spirit and staunch fighting spirit deeply stirred the people. Especially, her womanly character served as a model to all the women.

In the summer of 1937 she was arrested by the enemy while teaching revolutionary songs to the Women's Association members. The enemy put her to severe torture, threatening to kill her if she did not tell the secrets of the guerilla army and the organization.

But she was true to the revolutionary principles to the end without the slightest vacillation.

"Don't worry. I shall be killed, but the organization will exist. I send you two yuan, all in my possession. Please use it as part of the funds of the organization..."

These were the words she conveyed to the organization when death threatened her while she was in prison. Her words touch our heartstrings.

Placed on a display-stand is a shining gold ring the leader had given her as a present in recognition of her meritorious service in battles.

Here the visitors again look back, with the feelings of respect, on the distinguished services of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who devoted her whole life to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and the prosperity and development of a new, liberated country.

Hong Rae Sik

Activities of ARF Lower Organizations

From Confidential Documents of Japanese Imperialism

Put on a display-stand are fascist documents of Japanese imperialism, among them the "protocol of the Hyesan incident" (the Hyesan police station, 1937) and the "written judgment on the Hyesan incident" (the Hamhung district court, August 28, 1941).

The "incident" was produced by the Japanese imperialists with the object of stamping out the national-liberation struggle of our people and intensifying their colonial rule. Even through the data on this case, I had a glimpse of the activities of the revolutionary organizations conducted under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at that time.

According to the documents, Comrades Kwon Yong Byok and Li Je Sun (political workers dispatched by the leader—Ed.) met the leader on several occasions in the deep recess of mountains in Changpai county during the period between November 1936 and January 1937 and received instructions from him as to the question of the guidance of the masses and the question concerning the formation, expansion and consolidation of Party organizations. In December 1936 and in the spring of 1937 the leader met Comrade Pak Dal and other communists from the homeland in a secret camp. He assigned them the fighting tasks to fulfil and showed the orientation for them to follow in their activities.

Upon the leader's instructions, they formed in January 1937 the National Liberation Union of Korea, one of the ARF organizations in the homeland. Over 40 lower organizations were under it. The union had the political department, the dispute department, etc. It published the paper Hwajonmin (tillers of hillside plots) as its organ.

Moreover, they propagated the Inaugural Declaration and the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF and brought home to the people the great revolutionary ideas of the leader. According to the documents, a political worker of the ARF organized a meeting at a spot near Hungnam in October 1937 and conducted propaganda and pasted up the written appeal "Let us oppose imperialism and form an anti-Japanese popular front!" in different places of Hamhung.

The documents show the fact that the ARF members reconnoitered the enemy's movement and unfolded the anti-Japanese struggle, disguising themselves as cadres of enemy organizations such as the "Association for Local Development" and the "Self-Defence Corps" and taking examinations for service as policemen, *myon* office clerks and forest rangers.

Also mentioned in the documents is the fact that Comrades Pak Dal, Li Ryong Sul and Kim Chol Ok formed Communist Party groups in August 1938 and struggled to expand and strengthen Party organizations.

After the enumeration of the facts in the Japanese imperialists' documents it is deplored that "there are many people who trust and revere Kim Il Sung, the commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army operating with Changpai county as the base. They regard Kim Il Sung as a great man of world-wide fame and the saviour of the Korean nation and assist him openly and secretly." (The "protocol of the Hyesan incident," p. 28.)

Son Ok Hui

(Continued from Page 1)

cerning a few specified people but a cause of the whole nation in which the patriotic forces of all strata should be enlisted on a democratic basis. It can be successfully carried out only when all political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life that support it take an active part in it, transcending the differences in ideology, political views and religious beliefs.

For the extended scope of the north-south dialogue, all the schismatic and undemocratic laws now in force in south Korea to ban the free movement for peaceful reunification and criminate those who have any relation and contacts with the Communists must be repealed and the freedom of political activities and democratic rights guaranteed to the masses of the people so that they can freely discuss the problem of reunification and conduct activities for it.

The fair and aboveboard propositions made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and sun of our nation, in his historic speech on April 16 constitute national salvation measures. They reflect his lofty patriotism impassioned by a desire to successfully push forward the north-south dialogue and promote the national unity in accordance with the principles laid down in the north-south joint statement and the mutual agreements and attain the country's reunification at the earliest date.

Upholding our leader's policy for independent peaceful reunification, we will as always remain faithful to the principles pointed out in the north-south joint statement which comprise independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as suggested by him, and will make every possible and sincere effort to widen as much as possible the scope of the north-south dialogue initiated by us and bring it to a success.

If the south Korean authorities sincerely wish to put an end to the tragedy of national split and attain reunification, they should give up a foolish attempt at doing "something" by relying on the foreign forces, return to the national stand, be true to the north-south joint statement and mutual agreements, accept our fair and reasonable proposals immediately and give active cooperation in carrying them into practice.

All the patriotic people, various political parties, groupings and personages of various social strata in south Korea who are concerned over the interests of the nation and the destiny of the country should turn out as one in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea, bring their intervention in our internal affairs to an end, effect the wide-reaching political negotiations between the north and the south, remove military confrontation and realize unity and collaboration between them.

Today the situation at home and abroad is turning all the more favourabiy to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

No force on earth can check their vigorous advance towards independent peaceful reunification.

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (9)

Victory of the Juche Idea in Political, Economic and Military Fields

The great *Juche* idea originated by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been put into full operation in all fields of the revolution and construction, political, economic and military, and has won great victory.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"With the thorough implementation of the principles of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence, we have built a full-fledged, powerful and reliable new socialist country just as we had longed for in the past." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

The Workers' Party of Korea has striven to implement Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence in all fields of the revolution and construction and achieved an overall victory for the *Juche* idea.

Our country has become a full-fledged independent socialist state with complete political sovereignty.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As a full-fledged, independent state, our country now sets its own lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 554.)

Rigid maintenance of the right to national self-determination and of political independence constitutes the basic guarantee for national independence and freedom and for the correct solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader and the revolutionary genius, made a scientific analysis of the role political independence plays in the building of an independent sovereign state and in the revolutionary struggle.

On this basis, he applied the *Juche* idea to politics and formulated a great line of independence.

Our Party and people under his wise leadership held fast to this line and successfully implemented it, thereby achieving great victory in the revolution and construction and firmly securing the political independence of the country.

Our Party and people have laid down all lines and policies for the revolution and construction in due consideration of the realities of their country and have skilfully put them into practice with their own efforts, conviction and judgement.

Our people make everything they need, on their own and according to their own decision. They advance the economy and culture and increase the defence power in conformity with the actual conditions of their country.

As a result of the implementation of the line of independence, the international position of our Party and State has been consolidated and their prestige enhanced.

Our country, which had long been eclipsed on the world map, has been turned into a strong socialist country.

Revolutionary people in the world call it a "model of socialism," "cradleland of *Juche*" and "land of Chollima." This is attributable to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys an absolute trust and prestige among them and that his *Juche* idea and the line of independence which embodies it have great vitality.

Our Party and people now stand on a par with all big and small nations in the international arena as the people of a full-fledged, independent and sovereign country for the first time in their history.

The brilliant victory of the great *Juche* idea in socialist construction is to be seen in the fact that our country has become a socialist state with a mighty, independent economy.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The independent national economy built by our people in a spirit of self-reliance during the course of a hard-fought struggle has grown mightier." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 439.)

Economic independence is a material guarantee for carrying out the principles of *Juche* in ideology and independence in politics and self-defence in guarding the nation.

Only when a country has economic power strong enough to keep itself from the economic control of others and walk on its own feet, is it possible to rid the people of national nihilism and flunkeyism and all the other outdated ideas that stem from them and to enhance the people's consciousness of national independence and pride.

A country which is economically dependent on others will eventually become subservient to them politically. An economically dependent nation is destined to suffer from colonial slavery politically.

Economic independence is a substantial guarantee for the successful building of socialism and communism.

Building of a solid independent national economy makes it possible to establish the material and technical foundations for socialism.

Economic independence also fully guarantees the building up of strong self-defence power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader and the great thinker and theoretician, applied the *Juche* idea to economic construction and set forth the line of building an independent national economy.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the wise guidance of our great leader waged a vigorous struggle to carry out this line, frustrating the subversive manoeuvres of the factionalists and the class enemies at home and abroad.

In the course of this, our people liquidated the age-old economic backwardness in a short span of time and built a comprehensive, independent and diversified economy, equipped with the latest science and technology and run by our own cadres, which can fully meet the economic demand of the country on our own and by using domestic resources.

With the building of an independent national economy, there have been laid firm material and technical foundations of socialism, and our country has stored up economic strength powerful enough to speedily advance the economy and socialist construction on its own in conformity with the interests of its people under any circumstances.

As a result, our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state with independent modern industry and developed agriculture.

The victory of the great *Juche* idea in socialist construction is also to be explained by the fact that our country has become a mighty socialist state with self-defence power.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"Carrying out our Party's policy, we did a tremendous work to strengthen the People's Army, arm all the people and fortify the entire country, thus creating our own defence power strong enough to guarantee the security of our homeland against enemy invasion." (Ibid., p. 431.)

Strong defence power is a military guarantee for a country to carry through the principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategist-genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, applied the great *Juche* idea to the military affairs and put forward the line of self-defence.

Our Party and people under his outstanding and seasoned leadership have carried out this line, with the result that the People's Army has grown into a one-matches-a-hundred revolutionary army, all the people have been placed under arms and the entire country has been fortified. We have thus established a most powerful self-defence system from the military and strategic point of view. This enables us not only to foil on our own the constant subversive manoeuvres of the enemy but repel the armed invasion of any imperialists and firmly safeguard the security of our socialist fatherland.

As seen above, the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader and the revolutionary genius, has been splendidly carried out in all fields of socialist construction, political, economic and military, and our country has been converted into a powerful socialist country which is independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-defensive in guarding itself.

This means that the *Juche* idea has won a great victory in all fields of socialist construction.

Kang Jong Sok

Mass Uprising in S. Korea That Marked a New Turn in Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle

—Pyongyang Report Meeting Commemorates 13th Anniversary of April Uprising of South Korean People—

A Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the 13th anniversary of the April uprising of the south Korean people was held at the Moranbong Theatre with a large attendance on the evening of April 18.

Put among flowers in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and always leads our people with its radiant rays along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrade So Chol, and Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and social organizations and scientific and educational institutions.

At the meeting Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report.

The reporter said that the April Popular Uprising which swept the southern land of the country was an eruption of the resentment and wrath of the south Korean students and people long pent up under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, their lackeys, and a mass anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the south Korean people who rose up for a new government, new system and new life.

He went on:

The April Popular Uprising led to the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee, the old stooge of the U.S. imperialists, shook the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation and drove the enemy into a hopeless bog, and it marked a new turning-point in the struggle of the south Korean people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Highly appreciating the struggle of the south Korean students and people who fought heroically in the days of the April Popular Uprising, he paid homage to the resistance fighters who laid down their precious lives on the streets of resistance and deep respects to their bereft families and the entire April 19 fighters.

He referred to the bitter experiences and serious lessons of the April Popular Uprising.

The reporter pointed to the fact that along the only correct line of national reunification indicated by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and under his tested leadership, the historic north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was published, an agreement was reached on realizing collaboration in various fields between the north and the south and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed and put into operation.

This marked an epoch-making advance in the struggle of our people for winning the cause of the country's reunification by relying upon the internal forces of the nation, rejecting outside forces, he said.

Though our Party and the Government of the Republic put forward a number of concrete proposals for improving the north-south relations as early as possible and promoting the cause of reunification on the basis of the successes gained in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean authorities failed to respond to any of our patriotic proposals, he stressed.

Saying that the main reason why the north-south dialogue has not made smooth progress lies entirely in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country, the reporter denounced the U.S. imperialists who are trying to achieve their aggressive design without much difficulty by making the Koreans fight among themselves under the cloak of the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

He exposed the fact that the south Korean authorities are suppressing the people more harshly, reinforcing the system of military fascist suppression and raising a noisy "anti-communist" row while stepping up the war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, the reporter said, demanded again the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' aggression forces and dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the immediate realization of the five-point proposal of our side for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, and advanced a new proposal promising that we would cut our army strength to 200,000 men or less of our own accord, if the U.S. imperialist aggression troops were withdrawn from south Korea.

These proposals of our side demonstrate once again our people's rock-firm determination to establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by their own efforts and fully reflect the earnest efforts of our people to remove the main source of growing tension in our country, maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, make a positive contribution to the cause of world peace.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

(Continued on Page 4)

"Juche Art Created by Marshal KIM IL SUNG Serves as a Banner, Model and Textbook for Our Struggle"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe of Our Country Give Successful Performances in Italy

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country gave successful performances in Genoa, Ia Spezia, Venice, Turin, Bologna and Florence, Italy, amidst loud acclamations. Prior to their local performance tour, they gave premiere in Rome, which was already reported in our issue No. 15.

"Art of Korea Is Flawless Revolutionary Art and Art of Socialist Realism Fully Serving the Working Class"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country gave its successful performance in Genoa on March 30 amid the enthusiastic applause of Genoa citizens.

The "Margarita" theatre, the biggest in Genoa, with seating accommodations for 2,000 was crowded to its full capacity long before the commencement of performance.

When the curtain rose to the strains of the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the great leader of the Korean people, the audience broke into stormy applause and clapped their hands to the tune of the song, evincing their feelings of admiration for him.

Each number was highly acclaimed for its lofty ideological content and high artistic value.

Many actors and actresses of Genoa, unable to calm their excitement, mounted the stage during the intervals and said: "This great and emotional art we see today is the *Juche* art created under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung." "Korean art mission, we render honour and thanks to you!"

When the performance was over, the audience rose to their feet and shouted repeatedly **"Comrade Kim Il Sung!"** and warmly congratulated our artists on their successful performance, calling them the revolutionary artists from the "Kingdom of Art" led by the great leader.

The audience shouted again "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" The excited, militant cheers turned into the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" as an expression of a great admiration for our great leader.

When the chorus of the revolutionary paean was over, young workers cried out "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Korean people!"

Fifty or more minutes passed after the performance was over, but loud shouts "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" kept going up among the audience, reverberating in the air over Genoa.

After seeing the performance, a leading personage of the Italian Communist Party said: "Though I have not yet been to Korea, I am well aware of the sagacity of the leadership of esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung who is leading the Korean revolution.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is our great teacher and leader. I am learning from him. I will visit Korea some day. The art of Korea is a flawless revolutionary art and the art of socialist realism fully serving the working class. The art of Korea is wonderful in the extreme. Your performance constitutes great encouragement serving to strengthen our revolutionary forces."

A critic said in an excited tone: "Sound development of all fields, political, economic, cultural and educational, today is influenced after all by a guiding idea and theory. The art of Korea is the most progressive art representing the present as well as the future. This is related to the guiding idea of social revolution that moves up the future of human being. This idea is precisely the *Juche* idea.

"Long live the great *Juche* idea that has produced the most revolutionary and beautiful socialist art!"

A student of the Genoa University said: **"I cannot have a sleep tonight. I am happy only to have met you, soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and through the art performance I learned much more than what I have learned so far. When you return home, please tell that there are many soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung learning from Korea and many comrades-in-arms standing on the side of the Korean people far away in Italy."**

An actress in Genoa said in excitement: **"As for the height of Korean art, it is higher than the Alps and as for its depth, it is deeper than the Mediterranean Sea. That is why Korean art is called the pinnacle of art."**

"Long Live Juche Art"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a successful performance in la Spezia, a city on the west coast of Italy, on March 31, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of its citizens.

The "Monte Verde" theatre was packed to overflowing with more than 2,000 working people and other citizens who came to see the "art of *Juche*" to be presented by the goodwill art mission of the heroic Korean people.

Throughout the performance the theatre shook with prolonged applause and loud shouts "best!" "miracle!" "bravo!" "bravo!"

Some young men were so excited by the performance that they mounted the stage and shouted at a microphone "Long live the *Juche* art!"

An official of the city office who was in the audience that day took the hand of our art troupe by the hand and mounted the stage during an interval and said in his excitement: "I want to have a closer look at the talented and dear Korean artists. What a fascinating performance the talented and excellent artists have presented!

"It is a splendid performance that can be given only by the artists personally trained by respected Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"He is not only a great thinker and theoretician but a brilliant educator and affectionate father.

"Respected Marshal Kim Il Sung is our teacher and pioneer."

So saying, the official clapped his hands and waved his hand to our artists.

Two secretaries of the la Spezia City Committee of the Young Communist League came to members of our art troupe and introduced themselves. They said: **"We have come to you with an ardent wish to wear the badge bearing the portrait of respected Marshal Kim Il Sung. Wearing the badge on our breasts we want to introduce and propagate his *Juche* idea and lofty virtues among our Young Communist League members and young people."**

A ship-building worker said with emotion: **"I have already read through 'Kim Il Sung, Selected Works' Vols. I and II. And I will study his works again and again. I want to read all his works.**

"I infinitely respect and admire beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung. The greatest harvest I have reaped by seeing your performance this evening is that I once again deeply grasped with my heart the truth I have gained to some extent through my study of his thoughts and theories."

"Your Art Gives Courage and Strength to People Suffering from Lack of Rights and Oppression"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave performance with great success at the "Malibrang" theatre in Venice on April 2 amid the loud acclamations of the crowded audience.

Each number of the program was highly acclaimed by the audience.

Especially the dance "The Snow Falls" was warmly received from beginning to end.

The cheers and applause that thundered forth as soon as the curtain rose became louder when the principal dancer appeared on the stage, her red scarf symbolic of a red flag flying over her head. The audience shouted in chorus **"Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "partisan!" "partisan!"**

When the dance was over, the audience rose from their seats and chanted as one "Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Korea!" for a long while, with loud clapping.

The cheers turned into a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" setting the hearts of the audience ablaze with an unbounded admiration for and trust in Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader.

A congratulatory message, a message of militant solidarity, came to our artists from Venice harbour workers when the excitement waxed strongest during the performance. The message said:

"We Venice harbour workers express our solidarity and positive support for you in the resolute struggle against imperialism....

"We will energetically struggle to make our government recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at an early date."

A longshoreman said in an excited tone: "I and my wife on the night shift have failed to earn bread today and my son who had to go back to Rome for school will miss his classes tomorrow. But we are fortunate and happy to have got precious spiritual pabulum. Your art gives courage and strength to the people suffering from the lack of rights and oppression. Our family have gone without meals today, but gained redoubled vigor as we got priceless revolutionary food from Korean art. So we will find ourselves worth living tomorrow."

He besought that he may be allowed to have a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his house and his family to wear the badges bearing his portrait.

A professor of philosophy at Venice Medical College said: "A city proud of its long-standing culture, Venice is strong in the spirit of self-respect and unwilling to welcome and receive the art of others. But this evening its persistence and obstinacy were smashed and our pride was put down. This is the highest praise I can give you for your successful performance."

Italian people warmly welcome our Mansudae Art Troupe on its arrival in Rome

"'Song of General Kim Il Sung' Will Kindle Eternal Flame in Heart of Italian Working Class by Lighting Torch of Revolution in Blizzard from the Alps"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave three successful performances in Turin on April 4 and 5, gripping the hearts of its working people and other citizens.

The audience enthusiastically applauded all the numbers put on the stage by our artists.

When the curtain fell, a worker of the "Fiat" Auto Plant shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" raising his hands high and jumped on to the stage and said emphatically: "'Song of General Kim Il Sung' that reverberated over Turin from its very heart will kindle an eternal flame in the heart of the Italian working class by lighting the torch of revolution in the blizzard from the Alps. Singing this song, we will struggle with all devotion like your heroines to build people's Italy."

A student of the Turin University remarked: "The current successful performances of the Korean art troupe in Italy are a shining victory of the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung. Your art is a unique and great art which has far outdistanced the art of all other countries. Seeing your performance, I became deeper convinced that the Korean people who are advancing, upholding the *Juche* idea of their great leader, will certainly accomplish the cause of the reunification of the country."

A Malaysian student majoring in chemistry at the Turin Institute of Technology said impressively: "The Korean people are a great people. They were the first to defeat U.S. imperialism in the world and today they are setting an example for the world, advancing in the spirit of Chollima in the socialist construction of the country, under the wise and correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung. This example of Korea inspires the liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples. The revolutionary people of Malaysia are grateful to the Korean people.

"I take this opportunity to extend highest regards to President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

A metal worker said: "A heart is linked with a heart and feelings are linked with feelings. The indomitable revolutionary spirit shown by the heroic soldiers of the Guerilla Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung flows directly into the hearts of us tempered in the anti-fascist, democratic spirit and encourages us to a new struggle.

"In the revolutionary dances 'The Snow Falls' and 'Azalea of the Fatherland' we hear the trumpet loudly sounding the march, leading the people to revolution on the anti-imperialist front of the 20th century.

"We hope the trumpet of the heroic soldiers inspiring the people to the proletarian revolution to sound louder till the complete breakdown of the bulwark of world imperialism!"

An economist said: **"The Korean people are enjoying the greatest happiness. The first happiness is that they have a great leader; the second is that they are building an ideal society; and the third is that they have a beautiful art."** His wife, a poetess, added to this: **"The Korean art has three strong points which you may well be proud of in the world. The first is that the Korean art is national; the second is that it is based on contemporary themes; and the third is that it is perfect and flawless from artistic point of view."**

"He Who Does Not Know Juche Idea of His Excellency Kim Il Sung Cannot Say He Is Living in 20th Century. He Who Does Not Know Art of Korea Has No Right to Talk about Genuine Art"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave performance before a capacity audience at the Bologna City Gymnasium on April 7.

Excitement and admiration pervaded the gymnasium throughout the performance.

At the end of the performance the entire audience rose from their seats and burst into a stormy applause and the cheers of "hurrah!"

They cheered, enthusiastically clapping their hands to the tune of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" sung by our artists, expressing their infinite admiration and respect for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, who founded the great *Juche* idea and created the world's first rate revolutionary art by embodying it in the realm of literature and art and sent the best art troupe to the Italian people.

A responsible functionary of the Bologna Provincial Committee of the Italian Communist Party said after seeing the performance:

"Today I came to see clearly what a great might a genuine revolutionary art has.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung said a revolutionary art is an ideological weapon of the fighting people. Today I grasped the truth of these words more deeply with my whole heart. You have done in one night the mass political work which we Communists could not carry out even in many years. This is, indeed, a precious revolutionary gift sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung to our Italy. The Red seed of revolution sown by you will bear a fine fruit in Italy before long."

The curator of the people's hall said: "People often speak about a word miracle. A miracle may occur very rarely by chance. But the miracle of the Korean art is a historic fact created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is a truth. This is a victory of his *Juche* idea."

He emphasized:

"There were many heroes who left their names in history. But, the only genius who has opened a new history for mankind after Marx and Lenin is Comrade Kim Il Sung."

A worker in Bologna city said seriously: "He who does not know the *Juche* idea of His Excellency Kim Il Sung cannot say he is living in the 20th century. He who does not know the art of Korea has no right to talk about a genuine art.

"The name of Marshal Kim Il Sung will shine forever like the sun and the *Juche* art will sparkle like a star, reflecting its rays."

A scholar introduced himself and said that he was making a deep study of the immortal classic works of the great leader "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy." He stressed: "These works are highly important documents which give a revolutionary solution to the most urgent problems arising in the building of socialism and communism. Among those who are building socialism and those who profess themselves to be engaged in the socialist movement, there are people who are going astray, losing their way on the road to socialism and communism.

"I am studying economics. But seeing your art performance, I correctly acquired a comprehensive knowledge which cannot be obtained by the study of economic theory. The revolutionary idea, the indomitable fighting spirit, gave me an ideological and spiritual encouragement in my study of economics."

"Socialist Renaissance of 20th Century Began in Pyongyang, a Hero City, of Korea in the East"

Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe successfully gave performance in Florence on April 9 to conclude its significant performance tour of that country.

That day, too, the hearts of the audience were deeply touched by "Song of General Kim Il Sung" sung by our artists.

The Secretary of the Bologna Regional Committee of the Italian Communist Party said: **"The Mansudae Art Troupe's performance tour of Italy not only helped deepen the understanding and friendship between the peoples but played an important role in exercising a revolutionary influence upon the Italian working masses."** He continued:

"We know well Korean art was created under the personal guidance of respected Marshal Kim Il Sung and struck its deep roots in the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. Wind cannot sway a tree with its deep roots and a tree growing on fertile soil never withers.

"The Korean art will remain an eternal and brilliant model since it has its traditional roots and it is blooming on the broad popular mass basis."

A university professor said: "Italy was one time the centre of European culture and Florence was the cradle of modern bourgeois renaissance. Florence was the cradle of ancient culture and especially the development of Italian culture and renaissance after the middle ages. But today this remains a mere memory of the past. Socialist renaissance of the 20th century began in Pyongyang, a hero city, of Korea in the East."

A Communist said: "The *Juche* art created by Marshal Kim Il Sung serves as a banner, model and textbook for our struggle." He went on in an excited tone: "The Mansudae Art Troupe's performances in Italy have been never-to-be-forgotten ones that have provided us with militant food. We feel our hearts swell with unbounded admiration for respected Comrade Kim Il Sung when we think this is a comradely trust and communist help extended us by him."

A transport worker had this to say: "We feel warmth towards you because you are the artists for whom respected Marshal Kim Il Sung has shown so deep love, whom he has reared and sent us in person. He is our great teacher. I keep in my house a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung placed among flowers. Every morning my two daughters change the water in the flower vases decorating the portrait. Like us Italian working class they also know him very well. I will certainly rear my daughters like the heroine of 'The Snow Falls'."

A collegian said: "The *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great revolutionary philosophy accepted by us young Communists. We are well aware that we can make still greater success in uniting our ranks by firmly establishing our world outlook on the basis of this philosophy. I was assigned yesterday a task by the organization to give a lecture to a crowd about the Korean art that I have seen. And this was an honourable task. Because this helps friends of mine take a step forward in the study of the *Juche* philosophy."

A journalist of the Iwanami bookseller's publishing house of Japan had this to say: "Before mentioning the wonderful performance of Korean art I would like to express thanks for the pride it made me feel as an oriental. Your performance dealt a hard blow at the one-sided art advocating only Western ballet in dance and Western music in music. Your art soars so high that the European art can hardly match it. I hope the Mansudae Art Troupe will surely visit Japan. Our people will receive you as their heroes."

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Dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe wound up their successful visits to England and Italy and returned to Pyongyang on April 11 by special plane.

Through their 20 odd performances in these countries they demonstrated the brilliant fruition of the *Juche* art, the genuine art of socialist realism, and greatly contributed to the strengthening of friendship between our country and England and Italy.

A great response of British and Italian publications to the performances given by dancers of our Mansudae Art Troupe

DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Receives Reply from the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in Connection with Its Letter Addressed to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World

Steadfast Support to the Korean People's Cause of Independent Peaceful National Reunification

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a letter from A.P. Shichikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Y.S. Nasriddinova, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in reply to the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK after discussing the question of terminating foreign intervention in the internal affairs of our country for the purpose of accelerating independent peaceful national reunification. The reply letter said:

To Comrade Hwang Jang Yop

Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Respected Comrade Hwang Jang Yop,

The Soviet people follow the just struggle of the heroic Korean people to remove all obstacles lying in the way of establishing a durable peace in the Korean peninsula and restoring the reunification of Korea and to ensure the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of the country.

The measures taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create favourable conditions for solving the Korean question in the interests of the entire Korean people and the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East have always enjoyed and are enjoying deep understanding, warm response and extensive support of the Soviet Union.

Today we, replying to the letter addressed to us by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, express, in the name of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, support to the constructive proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that envisages the reunification of the country in an independent, peaceful and democratic way and sets concrete ways to carry out this task, vitally important for the Korean people.

We fully agree with you on the conviction that the main cause for the abnormal split of Korea which has been lasting for over a quarter of a century lies in the imperialist forces' interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and the United States' military intervention in south Korea under the U.N. flag.

Utterly groundless is the assertion of those who allege as if the stationing of foreign troops in south Korea were contributing to ensuring peace and security in the Korean peninsula and averting the non-existent "threat from the north."

As is known to the world, the sustained efforts and positive measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which enjoy the active support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the progressive forces, have made it possible to develop the situation in the Korean peninsula along a peaceful line, weaken the confrontation between the two sides and realize the first contact and talks between the delegates of north and south Korea.

Today when talks are in progress between the north and the south for the purpose of normalizing the Korean situation in the future and making conditions for the peaceful settlement of the question of the country's reunification, an important task is to carry into practice the constructive proposals of the DPRK as correctly pointed out in the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. We consider that the discontinuation of the arms race, withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea, abolition of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," each side's reduction of its army and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and south of Korea will promote the sound development of the situation in the Korean peninsula and be helpful toward opening the way for the advance of the north-south talks. The DPRK has taken one more exceptionally important initiative by expressing the readiness to reduce unilaterally its army strength to 200,000 or less on condition that all the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The governments or parliaments which truly respect the aspirations and rights of the people and direct attention to peace and international security cannot be indifferent to this constructive proposal of the DPRK.

The constructive proposals of the DPRK have been ignored and have not been realized owing to Seoul dependent on the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea.

The speeches and acts of the south Korean authorities prove that they are laying an obstacle to the just cause of reunifying the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis and are trying to encourage the high-handed interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

We state again that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR resolutely supports the just demand of the DPRK and the entire Korean people that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated, the U.S. troops be forced to withdraw from south Korea, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which, in reality, has become a tool of the imperialists' policy, be dissolved, and the legitimate right of the Korean people to settle their destiny by themselves be respected.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK, the two socialist states linked with close ties of friendship, fraternity and all-round cooperation, are marching forward side by side on the road of building socialism and communism and waging a joint struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace.

The unity of our efforts and strengthening of solidarity among all socialist countries redouble the might of the world socialist system and frustrate the imperialists' attempts to block the irresistible trend of history and hamper the favourable settlement of acute problems of the present times for the peace-loving people.

We firmly believe that the Korean people who enjoy the invariable support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind will push aside all the obstacles and realize their cherished desire to reunify their country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

A.P. Shichikov,
Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Supreme Soviet of the USSR
Y.S. Nasriddinova,
Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Kremlin, Moscow
April 17, 1973

13th Anniversary of Independence of Togo

On April 27th, 13 years ago, the Togolese people cast off the imperialist colonial yoke and won genuine independence of the country.

Great changes have since been brought about in their life.

Under the correct leadership of President Etienne Eyadema they have achieved striking results in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society.

Today Togo's industry is entirely different from that in the days when foreign imperialists bled its people white. Abundant underground resources were exploited, a hydro-power station put into operation and many light industrial factories newly erected.

In agriculture an end was put to monoculture, the product of colonial rule, and diversified farming has been encouraged.

Externally the Togolese people give active support to the progressive peoples in Africa and the rest of the world in their struggle for the prosperity and development of their countries and against imperialism and colonialism.

Korea and Togo are promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs, though they are separated by the ocean and continent.

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries on January 31 this year was an epochal event in consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between their peoples.

Today the Togolese people warmly congratulate our people on the successes attained in all fields of socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and render active support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, which gratifies our people very much.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pointed out in his congratulatory message to Etienne Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo:

"Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in conformity with the desire and benefit of their peoples, I sincerely wish the Togolese people fresh successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for the progress and prosperity of the country under the guidance of Your Excellency."

The Korean people value their relations of friendship and cooperation with the Togolese people.

They send warm felicitations to the Togolese people on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Togo and are firmly convinced that they will attain greater successes in their struggle for building a new society.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Intensifying Bombing of Cambodia

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 20 fully supporting the April 17 statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' acts of war escalation in Cambodia.

The statement says:

The U.S. imperialists recently sent South Vietnamese puppet troops into the territory of Cambodia, further intensifying their bombing of Cambodia.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a statement on April 17 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' new criminal moves in escalating their war of aggression in Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' brutal bombing of Cambodia and their war escalation are a grave encroachment upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and an open violation of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the resolutions of the Paris international conference.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia dated April 17 and resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists' acts of war escalation in Cambodia.

As everybody knows, these days the U.S. imperialist aggressors have mobilized hundreds of aircraft including "B-52" strategic bombers in their barbaric bombing raids on the liberated areas and densely populated areas of Cambodia and airlifted weapons, ammunition and war supplies to the Lon Nol puppet clique from Thailand and South Viet Nam.

On April 15, on orders of the U.S. imperialists, the South Vietnamese puppet troops intruded into the Cambodian territory under cover of tanks and armoured cars along the highway 2 and the Mekong River.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists refuse to stop their aggression on Cambodia, but are making desperate attempt to carry into practice the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina at any cost.

But, with no military adventures can the U.S. imperialist aggressors save the Lon Nol puppet clique in its dying hour or break the unshakable determination of the Cambodian people to fight it out till they will have completely liberated the fatherland.

The Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces have encircled Pnom Penh on all sides and driven Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique into a hopeless bog.

The heroic Cambodian people and patriotic armed forces, under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman, will beat down the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and surely win final victory.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue forthwith their aggression and intervention in Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as always do everything in their power to render active assistance to the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Friendship Visits

☆ The Albanian Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Reiz Malile, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Albanian People's Republic, which had visited our country left Pyongyang on April 10 by air.

☆ Julio Blaudio Trobo Viera, an Uruguayan journalist, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on the 3rd by air to visit our country.

☆ A government military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Lieutenant General Saad El-shazli, Chief of General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang in the afternoon of the 6th by air.

☆ A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party left Pyongyang on the 18th by air. The delegation headed by Kanji Kawasaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the International Department of the Party, had come to our country on the 10th at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☆ The Tokyo metropolitan economic and goodwill delegation, headed by Sokichi Hitachi, Deputy Governor of Tokyo, Japan, which had come to our country on the 10th at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left here on the 17th by air.

☆ The Bulgarian agricultural delegation headed by Marko Markov, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Foodstuff Industry of the Bulgarian People's Republic, which had come to our country on the 10th in accordance with the decision of the fourth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee of the DPRK and the BPR, left Pyongyang on the 18th by plane.

☆ A delegation of the Bank of the European Union in France headed by manager of the bank Aupepin De Lamothe Dreuzy Jean arrived in Pyongyang on the 10th by plane to visit our country.

☆ A GDR cultural delegation arrived in Pyongyang on the 10th by plane for the signing of the 1973-74 cultural interchange program between the Governments of the DPRK and the GDR.

☆ Soviet government trade delegation headed by I.T. Grishin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to visit our country.

☆ A GDR government trade delegation headed by Gerhart Nitzschke, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to visit our country.

☆ A machine industrial delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Ivan Delchev, Vice-Minister of Machine-Building, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to visit our country in accordance with the decision of the fourth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee of the DPRK and the BPR.

☆ The delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus headed by Comrade Michalis Poumbouris, Member of the Political Committee of the Party, which had visited our country at the invitation of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang on the 3rd by plane.

☆ The metal and chemical industrial delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Bandov Kiril, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, which had visited our country, left Pyongyang on the 3rd by plane.

☆ Hollai Imre, Vice-Minister in charge of U.N. affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air at the invitation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

☆ A museum delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air to visit our country according to the 1973-74 program for cultural interchange between the DPRK and the HPR.

☆ The delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus headed by Comrade Michalis Poumbouris, Member of the Political Committee of the Party, which had visited our country at the invitation of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang on the 3rd by plane.

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"We sternly warn that if the untenable acts of the U.S. authorities cause the temporarily relaxed tension to get exacerbated again in our country and the bellicose elements of south Korea to start the fight again, the U.S. authorities should be held fully responsible for all that."

The reporter stated that the Japanese militarists, too, should look straight at the changed reality, refrain from hindering the reunification of our country by joining the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and division and stop reinvasion of south Korea.

We hold that our just five-point proposal for removing military confrontation between the north and the south should be immediately put into practice for the present.

The south Korean authorities should open a new phase in improving the north-south relations by accepting this just proposal of ours and show sincerity in keeping with our efforts to advance the north-south dialogue.

They must abandon their "anti-communist" row and fascistization policy and ensure the people of all walks of life conditions for free activities and democracy, so the latter can freely discuss the reunification question and take an active part in winning the cause of national reunification.

At the same time, we consider it imperative to convene a political consultative meeting with the participation of the representatives of various political parties and social organizations and personages of all circles in the north and the south in order to accelerate the national reunification by nation-wide efforts of the entire compatriots, reflecting the will and demand of the people of broad strata.

Lastly, the reporter dwelt on the fighting tasks confronting the entire youth and students and people of the north and the south.

The attendants renewed their determination to achieve without fail the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification along the straight road of victory indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, firmly rallied around him.

Fine Example of National Unity Transcendent of Differences in Ideology and Ideal

— On the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the April 1948 North-South Joint Conference —

Twenty-five years have passed since the north-south joint conference held in April 1948 which was of great significance in the annals of the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Right after the termination of World War II, the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists and enforced an outrageous colonial "military administration" there. In 1948 they stage-managed the separate elections in south Korea in a vicious attempt to rig up a puppet regime.

This was an insidious plot of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate Korea's division and consolidate their colonial rule over south Korea through their puppets.

The Korean people were faced with a grave situation.

As one of the save-the-nation measures to tide over the difficult situation, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea in April 1948.

The conference held in Pyongyang under his personal guidance was attended by the representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, including the right-wing political parties in south Korea, except the Syngman Rheelites, out-and-out stooges of U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report at the April 21 session.

In his report, he made an intelligent analysis of the obtaining situation and clarified a great strategic policy for firmly uniting as one all the patriotic democratic forces in north and south Korea, frustrating the separate elections manipulated by U.S. imperialism in south Korea and establishing a unified central government by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and thus attaining the reunification and independence of the country. At the same time, the leader set forth the struggle tasks confronting the north and south Korean people in carrying it into practice.

This policy for reunifying the country independently without interference of any outside forces is an application of the great *Juche* idea in the solution of the reunification question, and it served as an important guideline, as a militant banner, which inspired the Korean people to the vigorous struggle for national reunification.

Despite the differences in ideology and political view, the attendants from north and south Korea unanimously supported and approved the just policy of the leader and made an adamant resolve to wage in firm unity the national salvation struggle for reunification and independence under his wise guidance.

The convocation of the April joint conference and its success signified a resplendent victory for the leader's policy of independent, peaceful reunification and his policy of united front movement.

The north-south joint conference demonstrated the dauntless revolutionary mettle of the Korean people to reject foreign forces and achieve the reunification and independence of the country by their own efforts, and proved with a fine example that all the patriotic political parties, social organizations and political and public figures in the north and the south would be fully able to unite in the struggle for the national cause, transcending the differences in ideology and political view.

The elections held under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea on May 10, 1948 ended in a complete fiasco due to the nation-wide struggle of all the patriotic political parties, social organizations and people in north and south Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists brazen-facedly fabricated the "election" returns, framed up the puppet regime headed by traitor Syngman Rhee, one of their senile stooges, and kept up the temporary division of Korea.

Even today when a new phase has been opened up for national reunification thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sincere efforts of the Government of our Republic, the U.S. imperialists are hindering Korea's reunification by employing every sinister method.

As is well known, in his famous speech of August 6, 1971, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung newly advanced a policy for broad negotiations with all political parties including the ruling party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. As a result, the north-south dialogue and high-level talks were held and the historic north-south joint statement was announced, the keynote being the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the leader. In the wake of this, the north and the south reached an agreement on realizing cooperation in various fields such as politics, economy, culture, military affairs and diplomacy in order to expedite national reunification in accordance with the joint statement, and the North-South Coordination Commission was formed and has been functioning as a joint national apparatus to implement the agreement.

These successes are a splendid fruition of the policy of the Government of our Republic for independent peaceful reunification, a policy in which is applied the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Such achievements mark a milestone that has opened up a new, bright prospect for the reunification of Korea.

The north-south dialogue, however, has made no further progress in the present stage where the agreed points specified in the joint statement are to be put into practice. This is due to the obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the deliberate delaying tactics of the south Korean authorities.

The U.S. imperialists, instead of withdrawing their aggressor troops from south Korea in line with the basic spirit of the joint statement, keep south Korea under their occupation, increase their military support to the south Korean authorities and egg them on to the confrontation between the north and the south for the purpose of attaining "reunification by prevailing over communism."

The south Korean authorities, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, have thrown serious obstacles in the way of national reunification in gross violation of the agreed provisions mentioned in the joint statement.

They beg for prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, usher the Japanese militarists into south Korea in a big way, step up war preparations reinforcing their armed forces and armament, strengthen the one-man fascist dictatorship and ruthlessly repress the people who demand peaceful reunification.

In a word, contrary to the three principles of national reunification, they follow the road of reliance upon foreign forces, not that of independence, choose the road of war, not that of peace, and take the road of the confrontation with the north, not that of national unity, and are intensifying the military fascist repression of the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea.

The prevailing situation makes it imperative for all the people and parties, groupings and personages of various circles in the north and the south to rise in a nation-wide struggle and foil the obstructing manoeuvres of the reactionaries at home and abroad and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with their united strength.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to solve the question of the reunification of the country peacefully, various political parties of north and south Korea are required to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations briskly for exchanging political views on national reunification and finding a reasonable way for peaceful reunification."

Extensive contacts and negotiations between all the political parties and social organizations representing the interests of the people of all walks of life in the north and the south are of prime importance in speeding up the reunification movement through the general mobilization of the forces of the whole nation.

The problem of national reunification is a vital issue because it does not merely concern the interests of a grouping or a section of people but affects the interests and future of the whole nation. Therefore, not only the ruling authorities but also the workers, peasants and intellectuals—the absolute majority of the population—and all other segments of the people should take part in the solution of the reunification problem and all the parties and groupings which represent the interests of all strata of the people should be involved in it. This alone will render it possible to clear away every obstacle to national reunification most satisfactorily and solve the reunification problem peacefully in conformity with the democratic will of the entire people and national interests.

Today the people and many political and public figures in south Korea call for the earliest implementation of the provisions stipulated in the north-south joint statement. They maintain that the doors of north-south negotiations and dialogue should not be opened to the ruling authorities or men of privileged circles alone but should be flung wide open.

Moreover, they denounce the south Korean authorities for their fascist dictatorship and demand the removal of the "state of emergency," the repeal of such evil laws as the "anti-communist law" and "national security law," the guarantee of freedom of discussion of the reunification problem and the vigorous promotion of the movement for reunification on the basis of democracy.

In view of the prevailing situation and the ever-growing demand in south Korea, the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang early in April discussed the problem of terminating foreign intervention in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and once again proposed to remove the state of military confrontation and realize the broad contacts and negotiations between the political parties, social organizations and the personages of various circles in the north and the south.

If the south Korean authorities truly value, even to the slightest extent, the destiny of the country and the interests of the nation, they will not dare to hamper the realization of our reasonable proposal for maximum acceleration of the country's reunification, the supreme desire of the nation.

Twenty-five years ago, the Korean people acquired a fine experience in achieving national unity transcending the differences in ideology and ideal with a view to straightening out the difficult situation created before the country and the people. Today they are striving hard to achieve national unity to shatter the obstructing machinations of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the treacherous acts of the south Korean reactionaries and attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

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